





If you've seen... The truth... grandpa... as much... who helps her.

It is a drama... comes out... picture whose... into meanings.

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A couple o... edged close... She played... edly called... Vust, which... at the Cam... went wrong... know what... tributed boy... its whereabouts... of Cannes, a... Trueman's... Since the... speaking ro... of shooting... her support... actress, "I... older peop... be a stap... such as T... opportunit...

"It gets... continues... limited. I... my theat... them. Th... couldn't... that kind... It is ty... energy a... the TV... Oats, and... whining... "You he... one-mint... in a vor... and give... I had v... make it... a report... to M... matter...

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## Highlights

**WOMEN OF ULSTER.** Calling on "all Christian people, all decent people" to forget sectarian bitterness and work solely for peace, Mrs. Malraux Corrigan reminds them, "You cannot love God if you do not love one another." Mrs. Corrigan discusses her campaign to unite Protestants and Roman Catholics against violence. **Page 5**

**S. AFRICA'S DAYS OF DECISION.** Whether Communists are actually inspiring black unrest, or deliberately exploiting it, Joseph Baruch suggests whites must act promptly and wisely to deny them the role of champions of the blacks in southern Africa. His commentary is also translated into French and German. **Page 26**



**EGYPT'S FARMING PRESIDENT.** Anwar al-Sadat talks to a reporter about his philosophy, his life-time enthusiasm for the land and his vision for Egypt's future. He hopes to double irrigated land by 2000 and to make his country self-sufficient in everything but wheat. **Page 16**

## Index

ARTS	20
COMMENTARY	36, 31
EDUCATION	22
ENVIRONMENT	18
FASHION	21
FINANCIAL	15
HOME	23
HOME FORUM	26, 29
PEOPLE	24
SPORTS	25
TRANSLATIONS	26, 27
TRAVEL	19

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## FOCUS

## Time capsules as big business

By Jo Ann Levine

New York

Open up today's time capsule in 100 years and you would find: a pair of cut-off blue jeans, a motorcycle, a two-dollar bill, and a straw hat among other things — all to perfect condition.

Because of the U.S. bicentennial, this is a big year for time capsules, but Jim Kusterer Jr., the U.S. time capsule expert, says, "They are starting to happen around the world."

Since he designed his first capsule in 1971, his firm, now called Time Capsules, Inc., has sold more than 400. Mr. Kusterer's capsules are fancy compared with the "shoe-box-in-the-cornerstone" or the "stuff-an-old-pipe-and-bury-it" methods. His capsules are meant to ensure that their contents will be totally preserved; air is pumped out, argon gas pumped in and chemical preservatives added before the capsule is sealed.

The costs of his time capsules range from \$497 for a modest capsule to \$30,000 for a 450-cubic-foot capsule designed to store back volumes of the San Diego Tribune.

Mr. Kusterer, who was in charge of preserving the original copy of "The Star-Spangled Banner," has also served as a consultant to the Library of Congress, the National Gallery of Art to Washington, the

Museum of Modern Art in New York, and the archives of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston.

Civic groups and government organizations inquire most frequently about time capsules, Mr. Kusterer says. He feels this is the best way to get a number of individuals to participate in supplying capsule contents. He notes, however, that private individuals are beginning to purchase time capsules. One person bought a capsule in order to preserve some of his family's heritage. It was designed to look like an end table.

A time capsule in Nebraska is big enough to hold a 1978 Vega and a motorcycle. It is being placed in a vault and smothered in 15 tons of concrete. The businessman in charge of the \$15,000 project has gotten Boy Scouts to draw murals in it — and plenty of publicity.

Reynolds Metals Company decided to skip the bicentennial and concentrate on the tricentennial by way of time capsules. Mr. Kusterer designed a two-cubic-foot time capsule of aluminum which Reynolds is giving away to the governors of the states and territories, the National Bicentennial Commission, and the National Archives.

Massachusetts Gov. Michael S. Dukakis has accepted one of the Reynolds' time cap-

sules. He will turn it over to the town of Medfield, which is celebrating its 250th anniversary this year and which will keep the capsule for the next 99 years.

On July 2, President Ford signed his name to a scroll, then dropped his pen (on purpose) into the national bicentennial time capsule. All the Reynolds capsules are due to be opened on July 4, 2075 — which gives everybody a year to prepare for the tricentennial.

Popular additions to the documents normally deposited in time capsules are such plastic items as ball point pens, children's toys, and credit cards. It is assumed that these plastic items, made from dwindling petroleum supplies, will be extinct in 100 years.

Mr. Kusterer notes that in the past losing time capsules has been a major problem. "About 40 percent of the time capsule projects started 80 years ago or longer have been lost," he said. To prevent this, Time Capsules, Inc., is keeping a master chart of all its capsules and is storing it — in a time capsule, of course — and setting up a trust to look after it.

A love of nostalgia or history may not be the only reason for preserving mementos in time capsules. Mr. Kusterer was present at the opening of the oldest time capsule he knows of, the Marin County Courthouse time capsule in San Rafael, California, which dates back to 1838. It included a set of adobe from the original courthouse structure, a set of handcuffs ("in pretty good shape"), a pound sample of silver from the Comstock Lode, and proof copies of gold and silver coins from the Carson City mint.

## Ulster: good news that gets forgotten

Violence stops at the factory door; business attracts overseas investors

By Takashi Ota  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Belfast

Why should anyone want to invest in Northern Ireland, a country scarred by violence between Roman Catholic and Protestant extremists for over seven years?

Northern Ireland Government officials, striving with almost fanatic dedication to attract new investment and to bring down an unemployment rate of over 10 percent — nearly double that of the rest of the United Kingdom, admit that this is the first and most urgent question potential investors put to them.

## TRANSATLANTIC VIEW

"Don't take our word for it. Come and see for yourselves," they answer. Roland Moyle, Minister of State in charge of industry in Northern Ireland, said in a recent interview: "Investors abroad should consider Northern Ireland, and before reaching a decision, take a look themselves."

The approach has worked although officials admit that the image of Northern Ireland is almost flawless. It is so pervasive that they have difficulty even getting the word "investor" to come and see.

Violence exaggerated? The violence is there, all right, but it is vastly exaggerated by television and the press. Or, rather, there is insufficient, counter-balancing news to give a fair picture of what is actually going on.

A bombing in news. The killing of a little girl caught in cross fire between Army and terrorists is news.

But if Robert Stephens, the Airplane manufacturer, who has been in the area for 10 years, says that the area is "very quiet," it is not news. The Christian Science Monitor, which has been in the area for 10 years, says that the area is "very quiet."

If Roman Catholic and Protestant workers

ences outside, work on the whole harmoniously and without friction on the shop floor, that is not news. If factories, unlike shops, hotels, restaurants, and other places where people gather in their nonwork hours, have been generally spared bombing or terrorist incidents, that, again, is hardly news. (Only one major factory, belonging to Courtauld, the giant British-based textile company, has been bombed and that was four years ago. The factory was quickly rebuilt and put back in business.)

## Investor 'comes to see'

It is almost as if Protestant and Roman Catholic workers found a certain therapeutic value in their work, an escape from their political and other confrontations, says Harry Oliver, director of industrial development for Northern Ireland.

One investor who beamed the Northern Ireland invitation to "come and see" is P.J. van Heugten, a Dutch industrialist who was looking for a site within the European Community (EC) for a factory manufacturing carpet tiles. (These are woven carpets with a special bitumen backing making it possible for them to be cut up in squares and laid down or replaced square by square, without the complicated sewing and cutting floor-to-floor carpeting usually requires.)

Mr. van Heugten, who has been in Northern Ireland in partnership with Barry Brown, a British friend, and supplier of carpet-cutting machinery, opened up Turf Carpet Tiles Ltd., which now employs 80 people and sends out a container load of carpet tiles every day to Britain and overseas markets, including Hong Kong, Singapore, and the United States.

## Carpet workers trained

Northern Ireland is a traditional center for the textile industry, and though carpetmaking is a highly specialized branch of this industry, Mr. van Heugten found that his workers had "carpeting fingers" and were quickly trained. One of his main incentives was that the government offered him a spacious, airy, ready-built factory at an extremely low rent. In addition, he has received grants for training and for purchase of machinery.

Negotiations were rapid. They began in January, 1974, and by June 1, that year, Mr. van

Heugten had received the keys to his factory. The first tile was turned out the day before Christmas.

Mr. van Heugten's wages costs are far lower than they would have been in his native Netherlands.

According to United Nations comparative statistics, the average hourly wage in Northern Ireland in 1974 was 92 pence and in the Netherlands 1 pound 71 pence.

Fringe costs are correspondingly low, according to the same statistics; 60 percent in the Netherlands, making the total cost to the employer 2 pounds 72 pence, while in Northern Ireland they are 19 percent, meaning that the employer pays out in all only 1 pound 8 pence per worker. These figures have changed somewhat since; but the comparison remains valid.

## Unrest is worldwide

As for violence, Mr. van Heugten says the pictures projected on television do not have the shock effect, but unrest is popping up in other places in Europe, even in the Netherlands, as the South Moluccan blocking of an airline train showed some months back.

Mr. van Heugten has found Northern Ireland a pleasant place to visit and to work in. His 14-year-old son had "a fabulous time" on a two-week visit, he said, although at first he had been frightened at the very thought of coming.

American companies in Northern Ireland have had similar experiences. Goodyear has a large investment in the province and is expanding. So are Ford and the Hughes Tool Company.

Hughes Tool came to Northern Ireland as long ago as 1955 and has been highly successful right through the period of troubles that began in 1968 and the world depression that followed.

"Last year I tried to persuade them (the head office) to expand," says Northern Ireland man-

ager N. Irwin.

"On the Northern Ireland, I don't know," was the initial response. But when Mr. Irwin got the head office to send out an investigating team, the time changed.

"It's nowhere near as bad as depicted," said the team.

The result: an investment of \$2 million (\$8 million at current rates) that will double output in two to three years time and add 200 men to the 550-man work force.

## Juan Carlos: no one's laughing at him now

By Joe Gandelman  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

No one is telling "Juan Carlos jokes" any more.

In the old days, Spaniards relaxing in crowded Madrid cafes chuckled at jokes about "El Caudillo" (Gen. Francisco Franco) and "his" prince. To these jokes, Franco was portrayed as an iron-willed dictator who intended to cling to power whatever happened.

The then-Prince Juan Carlos was portrayed as a naive, pliable, and less-than-brilliant bumpkin.

All that has changed. General Franco, although hardly forgotten, is scarcely mentioned anymore. Spain's newly liberated press refers to the past 40 years as "the dictatorship." The biggest laugh in town, meanwhile, seems to be the line: "Juan Carlos talks about democracy in English and to the Army in pure Spanish."

This reflects growing respect for the King's often underestimated political abilities. "He plays Left and Right" explains one prominent opposition member. "The day after he declared amnesty he put on his uniform and visited the Army. Amnesty and Army — that's his game."

Juan Carlos's growing clout stems mainly from having gained the opposition's confidence by assuming a risky activist, and advocate, role. Increasingly, his judgement seems vindicated. For instance, his personal choice for prime minister (and some say his political alter ego), Adolfo Suarez, has proven to be no tool and everyone's sympathetic listener.

In the past, Mr. Suarez has been linked to the right-wing Falange to Opus Dei (the Roman Catholic layman's society) and to the late Prime Minister Luis Carrero Blanco. But his loyalty to Juan Carlos precludes the post-

Franco era. Now, together, the Juan Carlos-Adolfo Suarez team appears to be engineering a quiet revolution.

Under it:

• A partial amnesty decreed July 30 is freeing most political prisoners and has led to the return of many exiles. For example, 400 Basque exiles have returned.

• Now opposition-government dialogue and trust have begun.

• Alleged torture in the Basque country is said to have sharply tapered off since the new government placed Spain's 100,000-man internal security forces under civilian control.

• A faction of the Basque separatist group ETA is reportedly pressing within the organization for "negotiation" versus violence. The government's new credibility has apparently spurred the faction to opt for traditional politics.

• The 1953 Vatican-Madrid concordat, which allowed General Franco to exercise political control over the church by appointing bishops, is to be revised. The Vatican long wanted to scrap the agreement. Now, Madrid does too.

Thus, after nine tightrope walking months since the passing of General Franco, Juan Carlos is proving he is his own man and Spain's No. 1 political force. But challenges ahead may be as enormous as gains achieved so far.

There is an ailing economy; a 20 percent inflation rate, among Europe's highest; unemployment; a sluggish industry; a large balance of payments deficit — \$3.5 billion so far this year; and another possible peseta devaluation. The possibility of labor unrest looms in the background.

Then there is the entrenched-rightist Cortes (rubber-stamp Parliament.) Will it vote itself out of existence or scrap the King's reforms? If it kills the reforms how will the opposition react? And would the King be willing then to rule by decree?



Falling franc benefits U.S. tourist

## Money-go-round's ups and downs

Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

The dollar has gained almost 10 percent against the French franc since the middle of March, when the franc began a steady slide.

But while American money looks good in France right now, it is beginning to shrink again in West Germany. While the French franc has slipped, the West German mark and the Swiss franc have been climbing, and the world monetary system has been showing the strains of a structure that no economist is happy with.

The most immediate problem for the European currencies is political. West Germany, with national elections in October, has stood fastly resisted pressure for another revaluation of the mark upward. In France there are vacation-time predictions of a major government change. Polls are suggesting if the 1978 parliamentary elections were held today, the Socialist-Communist alliance would command a majority.

This franc should theoretically improve in value if the French recovery continues to improve. But economists here see built-in problems for the French currency:

• Inflation is rising here again, and it is significantly higher than in West Germany.

• West Germany is France's primary trading partner.

• The overall French trade balance is in heavy deficit again, and will be hurt more by a fall in agricultural exports due to the drought.

• France now has a built-in oil-price problem. Virtually all oil is imported and paid for in dollars. Every drop in the franc's value against the dollar therefore raises oil prices, a downward franc helps exports, but it automatically increases oil-import costs, which hurts the balance of trade.

Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade has insisted recently the franc is worth more than currency speculators think. With President Giscard d'Estaing returned from vacation, wheels are being set in motion for a new economic plan to be announced in late September.



Juan Carlos of Spain: 'Amnesty and Army — that's his game'

And if there were such a serious crisis, would the Army remain loyal?

The future of the monarchy also is at stake. "The crown is in danger," maintains a leading Spanish editor. "It is very difficult after 40 years to resurrect it. Monarchies survive because they are quasi-eternal. Ours has been revived."

The editor further warns: "This is an ex-

tremely dangerous moment for Spain. The old state is quickly disintegrating, while the new state has yet to be built. So there is little authority and an institutional vacuum."

Despite these lingering questions, there is growing hope that Spain's vibrant, youthful, outward-reaching "silent generation" may succeed in its dream of peacefully bringing democracy to post-Franco Spain.

## Whiff of swastika worries Bonn

By David Maich  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn

West Germany has another radical underground movement on its hands.

It consists of a growing number of secret cells of rightist radicals. They have names like "Stellhelms" and "Federation of Fighting German Soldiers." They are called neo-Nazi but have no open political organization.

While they have not used the degree of terrorism that made the leftist-anarchist Baader-Meinhof gang notorious, some have committed arson and set off bombs. Several of the small groups have been found with arsenals of rifles, ammunition, and hand grenades.

Some of these para-military groups stage secret maneuvers at night, wearing steel helmets and army officer's hats.

Law enforcement officials estimate about a hundred "hard-core" individuals belong to these groups with another 1,000 as sympathizers. The numbers are thought to be growing.

Members have smeared swastikas on grave-stones in Jewish cemeteries and handed out stickers with the swastika, and anti-communist and anti-Jewish slogans on them.

Two American neo-Nazis are said to have helped to some organizing here. One of them, Gary Rex Lauck, a German-American from Lincoln, Nebraska, was convicted recently by a German court for landing on swastika stickers and sentenced to six months in jail.

A spokesman for the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution (FOPC), equivalent to the U.S. FBI, told this newspaper: "These groups don't seem to have a coherent ideology. They have nothing to do organizationally with the National Democratic Party (NPD), although they meet occasionally with its leaders."

The NPD, a neo-Nazi party, operates legally, although it is often described in official federal material as hostile to democracy. It gained 10

percent of the parliamentary seats in several state parliaments late in the 1960s, but it has lost all these seats now and in the last federal election polled less than 1 percent of the vote.

Law enforcement officials have brought criminal actions against some of the rightist cells. Individuals are not easy to identify, since they often go by numbers rather than by names. It is supposedly hard to join a cell, since an applicant must be committed and not "soft or cowardly."

The magazine, Der Spiegel, in a report on these groups, quoted a right-wing radical as saying: "One has to be ready to go all the way in this, ready to go to prison and lose his possessions and his profession."

The Federal Ministry of the Interior has a team of sociologists studying the phenomenon.

Police report that up to 50 rightist radicals met recently in Wiesbaden and formed a group whose little can be translated the National Socialist Workers Party.

This reporter interviewed Manfred Röder, an attorney from Schwartzborn, organizer of the rightists "Germans for Civil Rights." Prosecutors have charged him with building a criminal organization.

His organization

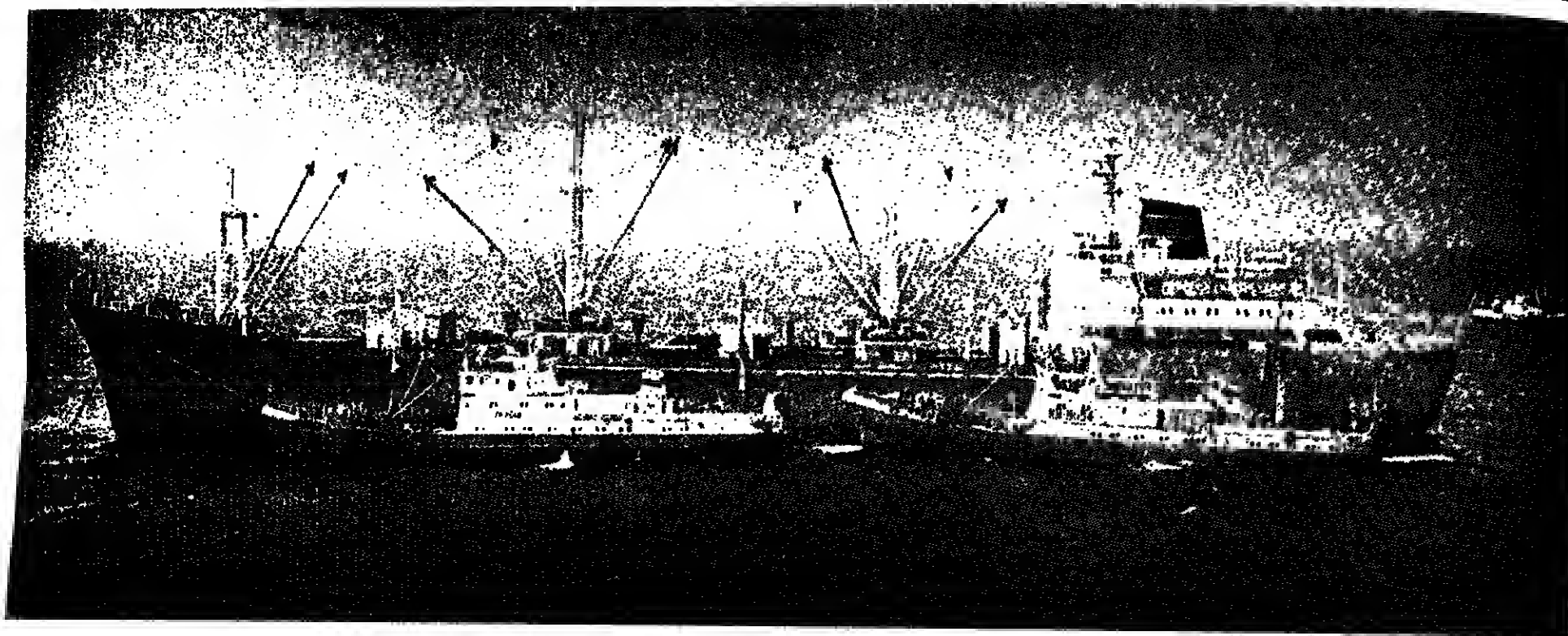






If you've seen it, "The Outh" doubtlessly has been a struggle as much as her. It is a drama which it by the union with comes one of the picture whose into meanings. Miss Truema surprise, how achieved star stress has been. She is a performer who down, their pri- ents the base- warding career. "I never did Trueman could between intel- lences who a restaurant. "I the sense of do awfully business of t- star. . . . A couple o- edged close t- She played f- edly called Yust, which at the Cam- went wrong know what tributed by its wheare of Cannes, v Trueman's. Since the speaking ro of shooting her support actress. "I older people be a staph such as "T- opportunity. "It gets continues, limited. B- my theate- them. The couldn't f- that kind. It is ty- energy at the TV Oats, and winking. "You ha- one-mim- in a over- and give- I had v- make th- a reper- To M- matter. . . .

# Soviet Union



A Soviet factory ship operates off the coast of New England: The Soviets have gone on record that such fishing ships serve naval purposes

## Trawlers add to Moscow's naval might

### Russian Navy runs fishing fleet

By Paul Wohl  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

The Soviet Union has gone on record that its fishing fleet is, indeed, under Navy supervision.

The West has long suspected that Soviet fishing vessels served naval purposes. Confirmation came during the Soviet observation of Navy Day in mid-July.

Adm. Sergei G. Gorshkov, the Navy's commander in chief, stated in an interview with Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, on July 25, that "maritime transportation, fishing, and scientific research on the sea are part of the Soviet Union's naval might."

It was the first time that the Soviet Union had acknowledged that these apparently peaceful activities of the world's largest and most modern fishing fleet are under Admiral Gorshkov's jurisdiction.

Admiral Gorshkov also proclaimed that "our fleet has scored new heights in improving the material and technical foundations of armed strength at sea, . . . enhancing our state's equal might still further."

In his recent book, "The State's Sea Power," Admiral Gorshkov highlighted the Navy as an implement of "world socialism." He cited "the ability of the Soviet state to make effective use

of the world ocean in the defense of socialism against imperialist aggression."

Rejuvenation of the officers' corps also was stressed by Admiral Gorshkov in the Pravda interview. "People born since the Great Patriotic War [World War II] now are commanding our warships," he said.

All the major Navy Day speakers emphasized "the offensive nature" of the Navy. But Admiral V. V. Mikheylin, deputy commander in chief, at the same time mentioned the growing importance of nuclear submarines and missile-carrying naval aircraft. "Nuclear missile-carrying submarines armed with long-range ballistic missiles and homing torpedoes are the embodiment of bold, creative thought and the pride of our native shipbuilding," he said.

In Krasnaya Zvezda, the daily of the Defense Ministry, Admiral of the Fleet N. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the Navy, wrote, "The potential of our [four] fleets has increased many times over."

Adm. Vadim M. Gribanov, chief political officer of the Navy, also spoke glowingly of the "superior missile-carrying maritime aviation."

"The motherland - a great continental and maritime power - needs a powerful fleet," he said. "The length of our sea borders exceeds 24,000 miles."

## Ships build links with French owned N. Atlantic islands

By Paul Wohl  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

As Soviet fishing expands in the North Atlantic, the Soviets are cultivating relations with the small French islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the coast of Newfoundland.

Soviet vessels take in fresh water there - the only supply they buy. And Soviet passenger ships provide the only direct commercial service between Montreal and St. Pierre for tourists.

Sixteen years ago the Varna, a small Russian passenger vessel, began to call once a week during the summer. Now two of the Soviet Union's finest passenger ships, the German-built Alexander Pushkin and the English-built Odesa, each come to St. Pierre once a week.

Their 400 to 500 passengers are mainly Quebecois, French-speaking Canadians. They come on land for a day of sight-seeing and return to their ships at 4 or 6 p.m.

The fare from Montreal to St. Pierre ranges from \$270 to \$425, depending on the deck. It is a little higher on the fully air-conditioned Odesa. According to passengers, food and service on the Odesa are "impeccable."

St. Pierre, the smaller but more populous of the islands, has a good harbor, which in the days of sailing ships had a large and fairly



deep lagoon - l'Etang Boulot. But a dam, which carries the coastal highway, now separates the lagoon from the open sea. Reopening the lagoon's connection with the sea is being studied. It could serve as an ideal hiding place and storm shelter for submarines.

Moscow's friendly relations with France assure Soviet vessels a measure of hospitality. Yet, in contrast to Polish fishermen, Soviet crews have no contact with the population. Whereas friendly Polish fishermen often roam the narrow streets individually with their suitcases offering cotton towels and woolen shirts for sale to gain a little hard currency, the Soviets are seen on land only in compact groups "one watching the other," as St. Pierre's fishermen put it. The Russians point their television cameras at every installation of possible strategic interest.

Each July 14, Bastille Day, the French national holiday, a Soviet football team from one of the large passenger vessels comes on land to compete with the local team. The officer coaching the Russian players knows a little French; otherwise there is no personal interchange whatsoever. Watching this year's contest one got the impression that the Russians were instructed to give the St. Pierre's many an opening.

St. Pierre has long been a traveling ground for deep-sea fishermen from all over the world - Spaniards, Koreans, Japanese, and many others can be met frequently.

Only the Russians keep out of sight. Their trawlers lie at anchor at a distance from the shore, and the few indispensable connections are made by lighter.

The islands, which recently have been given the status of a département de France (Département Français de l'Atlantique Nord) are served once a month by a French cargo vessel and once a week by the Ile St. Pierre, which flies between St. Pierre and Sydney, Nova Scotia, on a 19-hour journey. The same ship calls on the much larger but sparsely inhabited island of Miquelon once a week.

## Latvian minister describes plight of clergymen

By Richard M. Harty  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Some 100 Baptist clergymen are imprisoned in the Soviet Union - many subjected to hard labor, says Latvian Pastor Jānis Smits, who is now in the United States.

At the same time concern in the West for Soviet dissidents has brought about tangible results for the cause of human rights in the Soviet Union, the Baptist minister stated in an interview here.

Mr. Smits speaks calmly but deliberately of the years of harassment by Soviet officials in his homeland of Latvia, which was annexed by the Soviets in 1940 along with Estonia and Lithuania. He has denied permission to serve as a pastor and could no longer adequately support his family. Twelve applications for a visa to go to the West were refused.

Finally, he was allowed to leave his native land, but the publicity for his case in the West

world, including discussion of it by the World Council of Churches at its conference in Kenya last December, helped prod the Soviet authorities into letting him go. He testified before the House subcommittee on international organizations at the end of June.

The Latvian minister gave this picture of Soviet surveillance of religious activities in his republic.

"The Soviet Government actively suppresses churchgoers, seeks collaborators among church leaders and those of weaker faith, and makes masked efforts to compromise religious leaders into positions for which they are not qualified."

It is considered a crime for a clergyman to preach in a house of prayer, offer religious services, or to encourage youth under 18 to take an active role in church work - such as religious education or singing in a choir. Mr.

Smits was denied his ministerial status and detained from each of these activities.

There is a great shortage of Bibles and other religious literature, with some churches possessing only a single copy for their entire congregations. Bibles printed legally in the U.S.S.R. for sale to parishes - a process supervised by Soviet officials - are extremely scarce and, being sent to the West for religious purposes. This also is the case with the new Orthodox Russian Bible translation.

Broadcasts of Voice of America, Radio Liberty, and Radio Free Europe are providing virtually the best source of world news for Latvians, says Mr. Smits. And Bible readings by these stations make possible an exposure to the Scriptures which is largely unavailable otherwise for many who do not own Bibles.

However, the policy of denial has taken a noticeable toll on the effectiveness of such broadcasts, according to the Latvian minister.



### THE CARTER FORD GAP

A region-by-region breakdown  
(Percentages show intensity of support)

Region	Carter	Ford
WEST	30% very strong 48% moderately strong 21% not strong 3% not sure	28% very strong 41% moderately strong 28% not strong 2% not sure
MIDWEST	36% very strong 46% moderately strong 15% not strong	24% very strong 58% moderately strong 16% not strong 2% not sure
EAST	56% very strong 34% moderately strong 9% not strong 1% not sure	26% very strong 52% moderately strong 17% not strong 2% not sure
SOUTH	56% very strong 34% moderately strong 9% not strong 1% not sure	26% very strong 52% moderately strong 17% not strong 2% not sure

\*Figures based on Harris poll

## Pollsters tell Ford: look north

By John Dillon  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Missour - President Ford's best hope of cutting into Jimmy Carter's big presidential lead lies along a northern band of states that reaches all the way to the Pacific Ocean.

Political polls find Mr. Carter's support quite soft among millions of voters in the Northeast, the Midwest, and the far West. But the Carter lead appears virtually unshakable at this time in the South.

The poor outlook in the South probably helped steer Mr. Ford away from Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee, who had been under serious consideration as a running mate. Sen. Robert J. Dole of Kansas will help the President in the vast Midwest farm belt, where Republican policies have drawn bitter criticism.

The new Ford-Dole team starts far behind in the polls. But those same polls offer genuine hope for the Republicans.

In the West, for example, less than a third of Mr. Carter's support is considered "strong," according to a sampling released by the Harris poll.

In the Midwest, more than 60 percent of the voters who say they are for Mr. Carter are considered "wavering," and in the East 56 percent are similarly soft in their support of the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Carter's own pollster, Pat Caddell, recently was reported saying his candidate appeared vulnerable in a number of Northeast states.

The probable Ford strategy for the fall seems apparent:

- Strive to lock up the President's own region, the Midwest.
- Hit Mr. Carter vigorously in the East, especially among Roman Catholic voters who appear to have serious concerns about Mr. Carter.
- Take advantage of what seems to be serious weakness in the Democratic campaign in the West where Mr. Carter has his worst ratings.

Mr. Carter has stated he would run a 50-state campaign that concedes nothing to the Republicans. But it is known his strategists see certain states as pivotal: "New South" states like Texas and Florida; border states like Maryland and Kentucky; industrial states like Indiana; big population states like New York and Pennsylvania.

In the West, for example, less than a third of Mr. Carter's support is considered "strong," according to a sampling released by the Harris poll.

Each July 14, Bastille Day, the French national holiday, a Soviet football team from one of the large passenger vessels comes on land to compete with the local team. The officer coaching the Russian players knows a little French; otherwise there is no personal interchange whatsoever. Watching this year's contest one got the impression that the Russians were instructed to give the St. Pierre's many an opening.

## Rose is a rose but not yet the U.S. national flower

By Clayton Jones  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington - Jimmy Carter likes the rose. Gerald Ford chooses the rose. One million Americans voted for the noble rose.

Yet, America's national flower is not a rose - there is no official flower.

The U.S. - unlike every other major nation - is a country without a bloom to its name.

But a campaign to choose a floral emblem has sprouted in Congress, and the nation's flower shops in 1978.

The garden gloves are off as various flower backers blossom.

cluster is hanging in there, too. However, 3 million Americans just finished voting in a biannual flower election. And the results - tallied by 14,000 shops in the Florists' Transworld Delivery network (FTD) - show the rose a three-to-one favorite over its leading contender, the daisy.

FTD president Don Flowers says presidential contender Jimmy Carter cast a vote for the rose in Plains, Georgia. "I don't see possums on the ballot," quipped Mr. Carter.

FTD's list of choices are, in alphabetical order: apple blossom, scales, begonia, black-eyed Susan, carnation, chrysanthemum, corn lily, daffodil, daisy, dogwood, geranium, gladiolus, lilac, lily, magnolia, marigold, mountain laurel, orchid, pansy, peony, poppy, rhododendron, rose, snapdragon, tulip, and zinnia.

So far, the rose has a commanding public preference lead, but a strong daisy coalition has taken root and a sizable apple-blossom

# United States

## Why Dole choice gives Ford a tactical boost

### Needing to play catch-up ball, President aims at Midwest

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Missouri - President Ford now has visible momentum - and it seems bound to lift his prospects for closing the gap with Democrat Jimmy Carter. And Mr. Ford also comes away from this town on the edge of the Great Plains with a running mate who is a hard-working, hard-hitting campaigner and who should help the President in the race to catch up with the Carter-Mondale ticket.

See, Robert J. Dole is known as a thorough, professional politician, completely loyal to his party. He is sufficiently conservative to be acceptable to most Reaganites. And he is viewed as sufficiently flexible in dealing with issues to be acceptable to most party moderates.

Mr. Dole's "philosophy and mien coincide almost identically," Mr. Ford said in introducing his choice of running mate. More than anything else, Mr. Dole, a Kansan, will help Mr. Ford where the primaries have shown he has troubles with the voters - in the agricultural belt of the Midwest.

The President comes out of this bruising nomination battle looking stronger.

For this he can thank Ronald Reagan, who almost beat Mr. Ford and who, in the end, helped Mr. Ford by providing a stage on which America's millions could witness their President emerging a victor.

But the President also comes away scarred by the highly effective Reagan challenge.

His effectiveness and strength as a leader were put into question by Mr. Reagan's many primary victories, most of them coming in the later stages during the 30-primary period that extended from February into June.

Insofar as Mr. Reagan made Mr. Ford appear to be a loser, he cut into the President's credibility as President. This was reflected in the polls which showed Mr. Carter first behind Mr. Ford, then getting out in front, and then lengthening his lead to about 2 to 1.

Further, Mr. Reagan moved the President to the right ideologically - causing him to shape harder lines on both foreign and domestic policy.

This is reflected in the platform, where the President accepted just about everything Mr. Reagan wanted.

But it may well handicap Mr. Ford now as he seeks to win over those Independents and Democrats who might be wooed by a GOP moderate, but not by a GOP conservative whose posture bears much of the Reagan brand.

But the convention was a huge qualified success for the President as he turns now to the task of cutting away at the Carter lead.

The U.S. public was fascinated by the goings-on here. The tide of battle held the viewers' interest, keeping them at their TV sets even through some of the dull speeches.

This, it was clear that the Republicans beat the Democrats in the convention battle for voters.

And this was the sort of public-relations scoop the Republicans needed to lift their morale as they move now into the uphill struggle against the Democrats in key elections this November - the governors and congressional races as well as the presidential contest.

Further, there seemed to be ample evidence here that the party was coming together (some of the Reaganites a little reluctantly, of course) behind the Ford-Dole team.

Again and again, top Reagan people, when interviewed, are saying (a) that while they preferred Mr. Reagan, they really have nothing against the President, and (b) that they will back Mr. Ford because their principal concern is that Jimmy Carter be denied the presidency.





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## United States

### Can U.S. foreign policy and Arab oil mix?

By Harry B. Ellis  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Latest figures on U.S. imports of Arab oil — 44 percent of all foreign crude brought in during the first half of 1976 — point up the critical nature of Mideast diplomacy awaiting the next president.

"As long as our imports keep going up," said an expert of the Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, "there is no chance for our dependence on Arab oil to go down."

Already that dependence is so great that another Arab embargo could be "literally catastrophic," says U.S. Secretary of Commerce Elliot L. Richardson.

Jimmy Carter, Democratic presidential nominee, cites the "extreme importance of [energy] conservation," if United States vulnerability to Arab supplies is not to increase.

Sales of Saudi Arabian crude to the United States almost doubled in the past year and now total 1.1 million barrels daily. This makes King Khalid's desert kingdom the No. 1 oil supplier to Americans, outdistancing Venezuela and Canada, whose oil exports are declining.

Other Arab countries boosting their oil sales to the United States include Libya, Algeria, and the United Arab Emirates. Among non-Arab nations, Nigeria and Indonesia also increased their sales.

"The only fast way to reduce American dependence and vulnerability," said an expert, "is to reduce consumption."

Meanwhile, the United States is committed to maintain Israel's integrity and sovereignty. Can Washington juggle Israel and the Arabs at the same time?

Yes, says Joseph J. Sisco, long a top American diplomatic troubleshooter in the Middle East. But, he says, crucial to success "is a strong U.S. negotiating posture in 1977."

United States policy in the Middle East now is virtually at a standstill, awaiting inauguration of the next American president. Meanwhile, the Lebanese tragedy threatens to involve Israel, possibly triggering new tensions between the U.S. and Arab governments.

During the Lebanese crisis, notes Dr. Sisco, "each Arab state has acted in its own national interests, not in the interests of the Palestinians. Thus, when [U.S. Middle East] negotiations begin again in 1977, we can expect each Arab state to keep on acting in its own interests."

As matters now stand Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the Persian Gulf sheikhdoms, Egypt, and Jordan — each for its own reasons — perceive their interests coinciding generally with those of the United States.

Saudi Arabia and other oil exporters of the Persian Gulf want stable markets for their crude. The Saudis depend upon the United States to keep modernizing and diversifying both their armed forces and economy.

This background, as experts see it, provides hope that United States diplomacy can strengthen American ties with the Arabs, with-

### A drug addicts' fight for federal funds

By Louise Sweeney  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
She was a former heroin addict, and she had never testified anywhere before — let alone before the House Ways and Means oversight committee in a vast, echoing, marble-pillared hearing room.

The frail woman in a blue-striped smock hunched over the microphone as she described a year of anguish battling in Social Security Administration bureaucracy for disability funds Congress has approved, but red tape withheld.

Mrs. Koni Hoffman talked in a fast, nervous voice about how she applied over a year ago for supplemental security income (SSI) disability funds. The funds are provided under a section of the Social Security Act, which affords payments to alcoholics and drug addicts who are unable to work — supporting them while they receive treatment for their addiction.

Mrs. Hoffman — a former heroin addict under treatment at the Methadone Maintenance Institute in Chicago — is 5 feet 8 inches tall; she weighed only 70 pounds when she applied for disability payments 14 months ago.

Despite her treatment for addiction and

three prolonged hospitalizations for malnutrition (eventually diagnosed as a serious illness) she has yet to receive a single SSI payment, she told the committee. And there is no indication at this writing that she ever will.

She says she is badly in debt and is selling her possessions, and borrowing from friends because of her extensive medical bills and inability to work. She currently lives on a welfare check of \$104.80 a month, and describes how:

"My rent is \$85 a month, which leaves me \$19.80 for food for the month."

Mrs. Hoffman's case shows how an abstract law affects a "real" human being, they explain.

She was brought as a witness by the National Council on Drug Abuse (NCDA) and the Methadone Maintenance Institute. Citing her case as a classic example, Dr. Jordan Scher, NCDA's Executive Director, said: "A great number of other horror stories could be provided as examples of the remarkably limited understanding of those who make disability judgments for the Social Security Administration."

In December, 1973, just before SSI replaced state programs, there were 40,000 drug and alcohol addicts on state rolls. As of May, 1975, there were only 12,229 "certified" addicts and

alcoholics on the SSI rolls, a drop of more than two-thirds. Only 1,200 of these have been added since January, 1974.

Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D) of Ohio, chairman of the oversight committee, said he held the hearing at which Mrs. Hoffman testified because of the need for Congress to undertake a major overhaul of the SSI alcoholic and drug addict provision.

He calls the SSI addiction program "a shambles," and says it is near "total failure." The problem's source, he believes, is that Social Security "in its eagerness to reduce . . . administrative difficulty, has gone out of its way to avoid providing SSI maintenance to identifiable addicts and alcoholics."

He says Social Security "has chosen to interpret the law narrowly, in effect declaring that alcohol and drug addiction in and of themselves will not qualify a person for SSI" — another apparently disabling condition must be present.

Mrs. Hoffman's problem appears to stem from the narrow interpretation of the language of the Social Security Act which states that a person must be considered disabled only if he has a mental or physical impairment which makes it impossible for him to work and if it is expected to last for more than a year or be terminal.

### Swords cross over West Point scandal

By Guy Halverson  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
The West Point cheating scandal — now implicating up to 200 members of the U.S. Military Academy's junior class — is putting Congress and the Army on a collision course.

In the absence of what many congressmen see as the only proper Pentagon response to the scandal — an outside "blue ribbon" investigation — a full-scale House probe is expected soon.

Some lawmakers are disturbed by what they see as parallels between the slowness of the Army to resolve the West Point controversy and other problems of Army leadership. They cite zigzagging on development of a new battle tank with the Army finally opting for a "hybrid" tank despite strong congressional sympathies for an "all U.S." tank.

Some 174 House members — including Melvin Price (D) of Illinois, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, House Speaker Carl Albert (D) of Oklahoma, and Majority Leader Thomas P. O'Neill (D) of Massachusetts — have sent a letter to Army Secretary Martin B. Hoffman calling on the Army and West Point to delay expelling cadets linked to the cheating scandal.

The letter clearly underscores the widening congressional interest — and deep concern — over West Point. At first, only a handful of lawmakers, mainly members of Senate and House military committees, were directly in-



West Point cadets march from the yard to chow hall. By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

#### Is Army out of step on cadet cheating? Congress wants to know

Now, mainly because of pressures from home-state constituents worried about effects on future West Point cadets, the scandal is drawing more and more lawmakers into what may emerge as a full-scale inquiry.

"This thing just keeps getting worse and worse," one top Army official confides. "The thing is, how do we resolve it to every one's satisfaction? And how can we end it before everyone — in the Army, West Point, and beyond — is injured?"

The Army's main concern now is to keep the controversy from becoming politicized. It is, however, being involved in cheating on at least one state home exam last March.

Having never before served on a jury, I was surprised to find myself (1) confused at times about who was telling the truth and (2) puzzled at how details of the law applied to the case.

The judge urged us (12 journalists) to decide quickly, but the juror remarked that "a man's life is at stake," and we debated on.

In the original trial, defense lawyer and future president John Adams had won acquittal on all charges for Capt. Thomas Preston. This time, however, prosecutor Logan J. Worland (speaking in business suit and not wig) stood for the defense. He presented two "witnesses" and examined witnesses — a former lawyer's lawyer — to help win a verdict.

The "trial" had reminded one juror of the Kent State tragedy in which national guardsmen fired on and killed four students in a crowd.

## South African leaders take heavy buffeting

### Opposition spokesman calls for end of apartheid, asks black representation

By Humphrey Tyler  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town  
Never before has South African Prime Minister John Vorster's government been under such severe attack, never before have so many of its policies been exposed as so clearly unworkable, and never before has it looked so vulnerable.

The attacks are coming from all sides, from whites as well as blacks, from inside the country and outside — even from the leaders of the Dutch Reformed churches of the world, with whom the government claims spiritual allegiance.

The attacks that started in June with the "language riots" of schoolchildren in Soweto, the black township just outside Johannesburg, are taking on important new political dimensions.

There is even some speculation that Prime Minister Vorster may feel compelled to call an election next year — two years before it is due — to protect his present strong majority in Parliament.

The latest and most formidable onslaught against the government has been launched from what was considered the least effective source of all, the gentlemanly leader of

the falling opposition United Party, Sir de Villiers Graaff.

A moustachioed baronet and multimillionaire cattle breeder, Sir de Villiers set about his task in a typically low-key fashion. Having decided that the country was in a crisis and that drastic political changes would have to be made, he went to Pretoria, the capital, to offer to help the Prime Minister do just this. He was rebuffed by Mr. Vorster, who said he was not prepared to make fundamental changes in National Party policy.

In an appeal that was calculated to cut across party political lines, he listed changes he said would have to be made immediately "to save South Africa": All blacks should be represented directly on all bodies that affect their lives and welfare; there should be an end to every form of statutory racial discrimination; all races should participate in every level of government; and talks should start at once between properly representative spokesmen of all races to find ways to end the continuing disturbances and to work out a basis for continuing consultation.

His most effective stroke was to offer to "sacrifice" his own party and his own position as formal Leader of the Opposition in

the South African Parliament if this would make it easier for a new, effective alternative government to come about.

Some prominent Afrikaners are nibbling at this bait. Many have been saying much the same things as Sir de Villiers Graaff more and more insistently recently, but they have been hoping to achieve necessary change through adaptations of National Party policies, rather than by breaking away from it.

If Mr. Vorster does not move fast enough, and he may not be able to because of his own right wing, some important Afrikaner businessmen and academics may make the jump. Two being mentioned are the internationally known banker Dr. Jan Marais, chairman of South Africa's Trust Bank, and Dr. Anton Rupert, an industrial tycoon.

Monitor correspondent June Goodwin reports:

Seven of the eight leaders of the tribal areas or "homelands" of South Africa met in Johannesburg recently and issued a statement calling on the government to free or charge black leaders detained since the riots began in June, to abolish laws that control the movement of the blacks, and to scrap the Bantu Administration Board, which controls urban blacks.

The homeland leaders are all paid salaries by the white government. They are considered set-backs by many blacks. Yet, their call could indicate the government wants to move toward allowing blacks more rights.

Moves toward a multiracial government in Namibia (South-West Africa), which South Africa administers in defiance of United Nations resolutions, also are a clue to the Vorster government's thinking.

The government "is far more concerned than the outside world" that Namibia be moved to a stable, multiracial government, according to one politician in touch with National Party policymakers.

If the attempt for change there "turns out to be a damp squib, we are really in trouble here," this politician said.

According to this reasoning, the pattern in Namibia eventually must be limited, with variations, in South Africa.

When Prime Minister Vorster holds his special meeting with National Party members next month, he will, these sources say, be moving them toward a change from the current unitary system of government toward a setup allowing some kind of federal participation for blacks — but it will stop short of giving them the vote.

## Vorster juggles racial tensions

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

South African Prime Minister Vorster, in a race against time to prevent war between blacks and whites from engulfing all southern Africa, is carrying out three separate juggling routines as he runs. They are:

1. Namibia (South-West Africa)
2. Rhodesia
3. The race issue in South Africa itself.

All three routines involve meeting inside and outside pressures to change the political and economic status quo in favor of black majorities. Mr. Vorster's aim is to complete the first and second (involving Namibia and Rhodesia) well in advance of the third. This is because he needs maximum time — and no diversions — to tackle the third, the immensely complicated race situation at home in South Africa.

But with unrest continuing in black townships in South Africa, Mr. Vorster may be wondering just how much time he has.

Against this background of urgency must be

seen the recent announcement from Windhoek, capital of Namibia, that the mixed black and white constitutional conference gathered there had set Dec. 31, 1978, as the target date for independence for the territory. Between now and then, there will be installed an interim government — and this is expected to be multiracial, made up of principals at the constitutional talks.

Whether this will satisfy the United Nations Security Council, the Organization of African Unity, and such key outside powers as the United States and Britain remains to be seen. At the beginning of this year, the UN Security Council called upon South Africa to accept by August 31 a plan for free elections in Namibia (under UN supervision) as a prelude to establishment of an independent sovereign state.

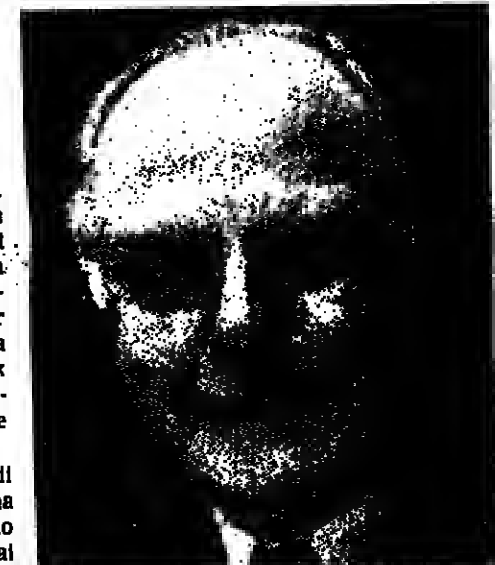
The territory, originally a German colony, has been administered by South Africa since the end of World War I. It has a population of about three quarters of a million, of whom about 80,000 are white.

The plan announced in Windhoek has

already been rejected by the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), the most articulate African nationalist movement in the territory, which has been excluded from the constitutional talks. SWAPO argues that the South African scenario for Namibia amounts to fragmenting the territory into tribal homelands and keeping it in effect under white control. Pastor Festus Naholo, SWAPO's secretary of foreign affairs, said in Windhoek recently that the "so-called interim government" was simply a device "to diminish the pressures on South Africa."

SWAPO claims to be representative of all blacks in Namibia, in contrast to the Afrikaner participating in the Windhoek talks, who (SWAPO says) have been selected on a tribal basis to speak for their tribe. The organization has always argued for free elections across the territory, regardless of tribal or racial lines. And it was this principle which the UN Security Council endorsed earlier this year.

Many council members are likely to feel that the announcement from Windhoek falls far short of what was expected from South Af-



Vorster: running against time

rica by August 31. A Security Council debate to decide what to do next is likely to take place shortly. The council has already agreed that sanctions against South Africa should be considered if Mr. Vorster's government did not respond satisfactorily to the UN call. Whether sanctions are now applied could depend on whether the U.S. and Britain (which have powers of veto) think Mr. Vorster has come far enough. If not all the way, to have earned relief from threatened sanctions.

Both Britain and the U.S. will probably want to tread as cautiously as possible in dealing with Mr. Vorster because of the key role they see for him in Rhodesia. In Rhodesia, the immediate situation is probably even more explosive than that in Namibia.

African guerrillas have stepped up their operations from across the border in Mozambique. Rhodesia has hit back at Mozambique on a bigger scale than ever. And yet the quarter of a million whites, led by Prime Minister Ian Smith, have shown no "give" in opening the door soon to a fairer share of political and economic power.

This had brought U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to Europe twice this summer for talks on southern Africa — once with Mr. Vorster himself in Germany, and the second time for talks with British Prime Minister James Callaghan. The aim: to coordinate plans for pressure on Mr. Smith to expedite majority rule in Rhodesia. If the U.S. and Britain put the screws on Mr. Vorster on Namibia, they can hardly expect Mr. Vorster to help them put the screws on Mr. Smith.

## Nigeria: a new leader's priorities

By Arthur O. Ezioekwe  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Lagos, Nigeria  
Nigeria's head of state, Lt. Gen. Obasanjo, is continuing the policies of his popular predecessor but action-loving Nigerians do not find him dynamic enough.

They say he is not so decisive as Gen. Murtala Muhammed, who was assassinated in an abortive coup in February. General Muhammed had introduced a system of immediate dismissal or retirement for inefficient and corrupt civil servants. It included surprise visits to offices and immediate discipline or dismissal of people not working at that particular moment.

Nigerians say that probes of various corporations are not being completed in a schedule and that where reports are submitted, General Obasanjo has not acted so promptly as Muhammed would have done.

But the new leader is quietly tackling such problems as the housing shortage and inflation, and encouraging local industry.

By next January some 600,000 new apartment units are to be made available to Nigerians. Constructed under a housing scheme begun by Gen. Yakubu Gowon before his disaster in 1975, the one- to four-bedroom apartments are scattered throughout the 19 states.

General Obasanjo has launched a program that is taking Nigerians back to the land. To bolster "Operation Feed the Nation," he has sent commissioners to China to study agricultural methods. And students from all institutions of higher learning are deployed to farms to cultivate food crops this summer.

In its fight against inflation, the government has restricted the payment of dividends and bonuses by wealthy firms that recently had declared huge profits. A wage freeze has been imposed throughout the country.

This measure has angered Nigerian workers, who are skeptical of the official declaration that "Nigeria is not yet rich."

The country exported \$6 billion worth of oil in 1974, but production and revenues dropped the next year.

General Obasanjo has tried to counter this

opposition with a new rent deal for workers. "No Nigerian should spend more than 20 percent of his income on house rent," he declared in a nationwide radio broadcast in June.

When the Lagos State government announced its new rent policy a week later, it received a cold welcome from tenants. It seemed to have increased all rents, making it difficult for a middle-class worker to afford a one-bedroom flat.

The influential *Business Times* called for the repeal in an editorial, but that issue was withdrawn from publication. It appeared a day later without the editorial.

This incident exemplifies the present regime's combining sensitivity to press reports. It had closed the offices of the Reuters news agency in Lagos and deported its bureau chief, Colin Fox, following the agency's alleged false reports of events during and after the abortive coup.

General Obasanjo holds an "off the record" briefing with local media executives each month. Only influential columnists and executive editors attend, and the briefings may run from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., with no lunch break.

## Boston Massacre retried

Correspondent Press was one of 15 journalists who sat on the jury for the re-trial of the "Boston Massacre" trial.

By Robert M. Press  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

For several anxious minutes the prisoner — wearing a curly white wig and red coat — stood waiting for the verdict.

Serge soldiers in his command had shot and killed five civilians one night when an angry crowd of more than 200 had closed in on them swinging clubs and throwing snow and chunks of ice.

His lawyer, considered one of the best in the country, had argued it was self-defense. It was a case of mob rule vs. law and order, he explained. The prosecution called the shooting an intentional murder — an unjustified reaction to this crowd's behavior.

And, as a member of the jury (at this simulated trial staged at the American Bar Association (ABA) convention here), this writer was verbally infuriated by both sides. He felt pressured even though it was just a re-enactment of a trial stemming from the "Boston Massacre" of 1770.

The new verdict reversed history slightly. Reaching it was not easy.



# arts/

## At last

By Da

If you've seen "The Gull" doubtless been in man's life's performance struggling as much as he can to help her.

It is a demanding scribe it by the horn mission with her comes one of the r parture whose other into meaningless vi Miss Truman's surprise, however achieved star status has been go esides she is repr performers who n dom, their primary ents the base low- warding career.

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"It gets mo continues, "b limited. But my theater t them. Then, couldn't get that kind of w It is typical enery and the TV cor Ona, and IBI winding her. "You have b one-minute i a very b and give o I had very make the b a repertory To Miss matter whi face" with

...and the TV cor Ona, and IBI winding her. "You have b one-minute i a very b and give o I had very make the b a repertory To Miss matter whi face" with

These that bull very dif and jolt drama i into her hungry

# Asia

## Why N. Koreans reacted violently to tree pruning

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

At the core of the flareup over the killing of two U.S. Army officers by North Koreans at Panmunjom are these three facts:

• The determination of the aging North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung, to get United Nations action at this year's General Assembly (opening next month) toward U.S. withdrawal from South Korea and the reunification of the two Koreas under him or on his terms.

• The need for the U.S. to be seen to be standing firm whenever challenged on the frontier between North and South Korea, one of the two highly sensitive spots of confrontation remaining from the cold war. (The other spot is Berlin, where agreements between the superpowers have kept the situation under better control in recent years than was the 1953 armistice agreement in Korea.)

The cynical may suggest U.S. presidential politics is playing a part in the U.S. response to the Panmunjom incident. Perhaps these politics are not completely absent from current considerations. But it should be recalled that then U.S. Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger said last year: "If North Korea precipitated a crisis in South Korea, the U.S. would take more vigorous action than was inclined to take during much of the Vietnamese war. Action must be more vigorous at the outset."

• The fact (and shared) reluctance of the United States, the Soviet Union, and China to let any trouble in Korea escalate into superpower confrontation - which serves in the end to make major hostilities unlikely. (Nor does the U.S. want Japan picked in.)

Back in the late 1960s, there was much talk of President Kim's determination to see Korea reunified under him - even if by force. He was suggested - by his 60th birthday in 1972, since he did not manage that, he has been pushing hard ever since to get the UN to help him in the same direction. His next major effort will be at the upcoming General Assembly in New York. And in preparation for this, his Prime Minister, Pak Sung Chil, was hard at work at the nonaligned summit in Colombo, Sri Lanka, wading the gathering. The incident at Panmunjom - coinciding with the Colombo meeting - was a useful backdrop for his lobbying.

This was the first nonaligned summit North Korea had attended since its admission to full membership of the group last year. And both President Kim and Premier Pak know full well the nonaligned constitute more than half the membership of today's UN, and are therefore worth courting.

In the end, the conference adopted a resolution blaming the U.S. for the increased tension in Korea. The North Koreans probably had hoped for a much stronger anti-U.S. declaration. The Monitor's staff correspondent in Moscow, David Willis, says it is thought there that President Kim stayed away from Colombo because he had discovered the conference was unlikely to give him all he wanted.

But the UN General Assembly is still to come. The reunification of the two Vietnam and their application for a single UN seat are an incentive to President Kim to achieve something for himself. And he may think he has working for him the widespread criticism (even within the U.S.) of his South Korean rival, President Park Chung Hee, for the latter's authoritarianism.

Already at the beginning of this month, 24 communist and "third world" UN members asked for inscription on this year's General Assembly agenda of an item asking, among other things, the reunification of Korea be speeded up, the UN military command be dissolved, and all foreign troops be withdrawn from there.

On Aug. 20 the U.S. and 18 other countries countered with an item for the agenda calling for constructive dialogue and negotiation to bring about reunification.

President Kim's first aim is to remove from the U.S. military presence in South Korea the certificate of respectability it confers to enjoy from its official designation as a UN command (made possible in 1951 when the Soviet Union abstained from the Security Council and so was not present to veto the move). Once that is removed, the North Koreans hope it will be easier to get the Americans out.

The U.S. is ready to give up the UN label in Korea, provided North Korea and the Chinese "volunteers" who aligned the armistice in 1953 undertake in advance to continue to respect the armistice. The U.S. is also willing to discuss moves toward a political settlement provided the participants are the U.S., China, and the two Koreas.



The Christian Science Monitor

'I cannot tell a lie ... the tree needed pruning'

## Corruption and racial justice stand trial in Malaysia

Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia — In the present rainless monsoon season one of the most dramatic events in Malaysia since independence in 1967 is unfolding in the capital of Kuala Lumpur.

It is the trial on corruption charges of Dato Harun Idris, a man who only a year ago was chief minister of Malaysia's wealthiest state, Selangor, and head of the powerful and vocal youth section of Malaysia's ruling party, the United Malay National Organization (UMNO).

First charged in late 1976, Dato Harun has been stripped of his powers. He and two Malay associates are accused of misusing some \$2.8 million.

The three men face a maximum sentence of seven years each. Most observers here feel that Dato Harun will be found guilty but will receive a reduced sentence.

The trial, covered in full in Malaysia's leading newspapers, has both a historic and a symbolic importance. For Dato Harun was both a prominent politician and a member of the Malay ethnic majority. The Malaysian public is watching the proceedings with intense interest.

Dato Harun is the first major political figure to be indicted on bribery and corruption charges here since Malaysia achieved its independence in 1957.

It was the second of these ministers, Tun Abdul Razak, who decided to bring charges against Dato Harun. Tun Razak wanted both to remove a strong rival and to leave the party and his work in a strong position.

If the sight of one of Malaysia's most powerful former politicians being charged in court underlined the present Malaysian Government's determination to fight corruption, it also indicated an emphasis on national development above ethnic privilege.

Dato Harun Idris is a Malay, the racial ethnic majority that is striving to gain equal economic footing with the Chinese minority, which currently dominates the country's economy.

Although Malaysia is a multiracial society and these two communities, as well as a sizable Indian population, live and work together, the ethnic mix has sometimes led to violent and bitter clashes. And ethnic tensions are never far from the surface.

Since 1970 Malaysia has followed a deliberate policy of opening up the economy to Malays. This has caused resentment and tension. Both were accentuated when Mahatma Mohamad, a well-known Malay nationalist, was appointed Deputy Prime Minister in 1976.

But the firm policies of Prime Minister Ismail and his handling of internal and external problems as well as Mr. Mahatma's own conciliatory approach have allayed many fears.

With the recent publication of Malaysia's third development plan (for 1976-80) emphasizing the goals of social justice and of equality between the races, not just the Malays - these ethnic tensions and the fears of the Chinese and Indian minorities have been diffused somewhat.

The unprecedented public trial of a major Malay politician on corruption charges departs from the Malay tradition of compromise. It seems that Dato Harun Idris is putting every one on notice that the country's primary goal is national development and that no ethnic discrimination will be allowed to halt that.

## Sri Lanka conference:

# Nonaligned nations catch the ear of the big powers

By David K. Willis  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A scorecard on how well the Soviet Union, China and the United States fared in the competition for influence at the 86-nation nonaligned summit conference in Sri Lanka reads this way, as seen by the Soviet press:

• The Soviet Union: Did less well than expected. Some satisfaction but some setbacks.

• China: Better than expected - well enough to upset Moscow.

• The United States: A holding action - not as bad as it might have done.

Judging by the tone and content of Soviet reporting of the fifth nonaligned conference, Western analysts here see evidence that Soviet apprehension of Chinese influence deepened somewhat.

Symbolically, the huge gathering took place in a showy concrete and glass hall built for Sri Lanka by the Chinese. Also perhaps symbolically, the building's scale and impact outweighs a prompt Soviet counter-gift: a large statue of Sri Lanka's former prime minister, Solomon Bandaranaike, which stands near the hall.

The Soviets undoubtedly took comfort from speech after speech opposing colonialism and imperialism. Yet Soviet press coverage remained mostly bland, and at times downright edgy. The Communist Party newspaper Pravda Aug. 19 noted that some speeches contained strange and even false notes and applied the same assessments to the policies of the United States and the Soviet Union. Efforts were made, Pravda said, to distract delegates with false theses about the hegemonism of the superpowers.

This is seen here as a clear reference to the call by Sri Lanka's Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike for the great powers (and thus not just the U.S.) to withdraw their armies and military presence from the Indian Ocean.

It also is regarded as a job at the Chinese line that Moscow and Washington are both seeking to dominate the nonaligned movement whereas, Peking asserts, China is a true member of the third world.

### Soviet fleet active

The Soviets had hoped to confine references to the Indian Ocean to criticism of the U.S. alone. The Soviet fleet has been increasingly active in the ocean of late.

Moscow also pointedly failed to report the passage in the speech of North Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong which indicated a desire for normal diplomatic relations with Washington as well as economic aid.

The Soviets reported favorably the conference's generally anti-colonial final statement, the call to apply detente to Asia, support for a world disarmament conference, and support for a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean. It could only have been pleased at the decision to hold the next nonaligned conference in Cuba in 1979.

Western observers see Moscow evidently displeased at the failure of the conference to name publicly the U.S. as the ogre of the Indian Ocean, or as the power which should withdraw forces from South Korea.

As for the U.S., observers say it took much criticism but avoided being named specifically on Korea and the Indian Ocean, avoided an explicit call for Israel to be ejected from the United Nations, and has no quarrel with many of the economic plans called for.

### Bank proposed

Monitor contributor A. B. Mendis reports from Colombo, Sri Lanka:

One of the main economic proposals approved by the nonaligned summit was the establishment of an apex commercial bank for the third world. Conference observers say the availability of financial backing from the oil-rich countries will make the project feasible.

The first step toward implementing the proposal, which

emanated from Sri Lanka, Premier Mrs. Bandaranaike, will be a meeting of representatives of finance ministers and central bank chiefs of the nonaligned countries.

This conference, officials of the nonaligned secretariat said, would consider the broad outlines of policy for the bank and initiate diplomatic negotiations on its financing.

Establishment of the bank would open up vast investment possibilities for Arab financiers and development possibilities for the emerging countries of the Afro-Asian region, conference observers said. They pointed to the untapped forestry, mineral, and food resources of Africa and Latin America, to tourism potential in the Asian countries, and to the prospects of building up a merchant shipping fleet for the Afro-Asian region.

The bank, together with the proposed "third world" producers associations, also would pave the way for an Afro-Asian common market. The aim of the producers' associations would be to fix fair prices for such Afro-Asian produce as tea, rubber, exotics, copper, tin, bauxite, timber and timber products, and fisheries.

In the political sphere France reacted swiftly to the summit resolution calling on oil-producing members to embargo oil deliveries to France in retaliation for the sale of French weapons and a nuclear reactor to South Africa.

### French response

Before the nonaligned leaders had left Colombo, French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues in a statement distributed by Reuters said:

"France's policy toward South Africa is without ambiguity. France condemns unreservedly the policy of apartheid, and is devoting all its efforts to ensure that the principle of racial equality is accepted in southern Africa. The sales of arms to South Africa, which only concerned equipment destined for external defense, have been stopped."

"The recent contract for the supply of nuclear power stations cannot, as has been widely explained, serve to increase South Africa's military potential. Its application remains in any case subject to the putting into effect of the strictest of international controls. In these conditions it appears difficult to imagine that the oil-producing states could give effect to a recommendation that is so without justification and so manifestly in opposition to the actions undertaken, largely at France's initiative, aimed at introducing more equity into international political and economic relations."

Conference observers paid tribute to the statesmanlike attitude of Mrs. Bandaranaike, who hosted the summit and who thus automatically becomes current leader of the nonaligned movement.

# STATE OF QATAR

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## Greenland well: offshore and dry

By Reuter

Copenhagen — The first test well in the search for oil off the west coast of Greenland, completed early in August, has been found to be dry and has been abandoned.

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## Interview with President Sadat

# Farming—Egypt's mandate for the future

As a peasant schoolboy who cultivated his family's fields, he developed a deep attachment to the land. As Egyptian President, Anwar al-Sadat, who still makes frequent visits to his 10-acre farm in the heart of the Nile delta, wants his country to develop the potential to feed itself and to export food in hungry decades ahead.

By Richard Critchfield  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Alexandria, Egypt  
Abroad Anwar al-Sadat is known as an astute leader who rose from Army officer, co-revolutionary, and longtime lieutenant of Gamal Abdel Nasser to surprise the world by steering Egypt firmly back into the Western arena.

But here in Egypt President Sadat is fond of telling his people, "I am a fellah." The Arabic verb, *fallaha*, which means to till the soil, but *fallah* in Egypt means much more than farmer; it suggests a peculiarly organic relationship with the land beside the Nile, a way of life imbued with traditional Islamic belief and a deep attachment to one's native village.

In a recent interview at his Mamoura summer residence here on the Mediterranean seashore, as he spoke of cultivating his family's fields as a schoolboy, of what he sees as the need for Egyptians to return to the main principles of Islam if they are to weather the rapid changes ahead, and of his long-term strategy to reshape the country into a series of agro-industrial complexes, President Sadat revealed this little-publicized aspect.

**Rural customs, outlooks, values**  
Mr. Sadat still possesses a small 10-acre holding in the village of Mlet Abu el Koum, 50 miles north of Cairo in the heart of the Nile delta, which he visits frequently. Most of his relatives are still fallahin. And the President has never traveled too far from the customs, outlook, and values of his origins. This may account for his remarkable serenity despite Egypt's momentous internal and international problems. Amid Cairo's sophisticated, cosmopolitan air he stands out as a true Egyptian. He knows where he has been and where he wants to go, and he clearly runs the show.

In 1972, on the 20th anniversary of the Egyptian revolution and two years after Mr. Nasser's death, Anwar al-Sadat was the first leader in his country's modern history to declare Egypt's agriculture important above all else. To critics who favor Nasser-style heavy industrialization and to his own planners who would like to emulate Japan, he has maintained that Egypt has the good soils, plentiful labor, ideal growing conditions, and easy access to European and Arab food markets which make investment in an agriculture-based economy wise.

His problem is that the need for irrigation water in almost rainless Egypt is insatiable. Only in a tiny, 6.7-million-acre tract in the 70-mile stretch of the Nile in Egypt and its triangular delta.

Egyptian and Western experts estimate that with water from the Aswan Dam another 4.5 million acres of desert can be irrigated and farmed by the year 2000. Technology has yet to be developed to exploit underground water below the desert, but this promise to be another source of irrigation. The task is to feed, house, and employ a population which will grow from a current 37 million to between 50 million and 74 million in the next 24 years, depending upon birth rates.

Richard Critchfield, formerly on the staff of the Washington Star, has spent the past few years on foundation grants in Asia and Africa studying and reporting on the rural poor.

To Mr. Sadat, the key lies in building new, agriculture-based cities in the desert, shifting from age-old grain production in the Nile valley to vegetables for export to Europe, and canning, food processing, and agro-industries to provide jobs.

"Agro-industrial areas—this is the future of Egypt," he said in an interview. "By year 2000 I aim to reshape Egypt by more than doubling the land we live on and... putting the new, reclaimed desert agro-industrial complexes and then, bit by bit, [the land] back to the Nile valley."

### Water more precious than oil

He said, "Water is now living on only 4 percent of our land, and 96 percent is desert. Lately some of the oil companies have struck water, which is more precious to us than oil. If we can raise the land's fertility from 4 to 10 percent in the next 24 years, you will see more, new irrigated desert lands, and new agro-industries."

He said Egypt is exporting fertilizer in 1977. The country will produce 1 million tons of oil daily by 1980. Suez Canal revenues are expected to be \$1.5 billion within the next four years.

"We will be sufficient in everything but wheat," Mr. Sadat said. (By producing 3.3 million tons this year, mainly to

feed its cities. There average consumption of six pieces of bread a day provides three-fourths of the diet.) "Wheat is not economical at all," he continued. "We are not in the wheat belt. I recently met Gov. Arthur Link of North Dakota and was astounded to learn his whole state has only 700,000 people, but they produce 8 million tons of wheat. And meat and poultry besides."

Mr. Sadat, who visibly relaxes and becomes enthusiastic when talk turns to agriculture, spoke of improving Egypt's cattle with purebreds from Europe. "You know my friend, Bruno Kresky, the Chancellor of Austria, sent me 20 cows that produce 7,000 liters (about 1,850 gallons) of milk apiece each year, and modern mechanical milking equipment. Within three months the cows were in calf, and we were able to double them. My aim is to have a thousand such cows in each new agro-industrial project. We are estimating one acre of permanent pasture per cow. Then put the rest of the reclaimed land in each complex into cultivating vegetables and fruit and packing and processing industries. We can get three crops a year with our moderate temperatures and provide Europe with fresh and canned fruit and vegetables in winter."

### New capital on reclaimed land?

Despite Egypt's continued heavy military spending, Mr. Sadat has initiated his strategy with aid and technical assistance from the

United States, West Germany, Denmark, Austria, and the Netherlands. He said three projects were under way:

- In the Giza area near the great pyramids just north of Cairo.
- Around the Suez Canal cities of Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez, where green belts with vegetable, fruit, dairy, meat, and poultry production are being formed. One ambitious project is to carry irrigation water from the Nile under the canal in tunnels to reclaim an area in the Sinai desert. Another 300,000-acre irrigation project is under study at El Salhia, and a joint Egyptian-American 1,000-acre cattle ranch is being started at El Moulak.

- In the western desert, the Tahrir project has already reclaimed large areas along the Nile delta's western edge. Underground waters further west in the Wadi el-Natrun region are being studied. This area was once settled by 50,000 Christians fleeing Roman persecution in the 4th century, and monasteries with arsean wells still remain.

Wadi el Natrun and the Qattara Depression could become the site of a new Egyptian capital to take pressure off Cairo, now pushing 8 million people. Another complex, being set up with Dutch assistance, is along the Mediterranean coast west of Alexandria. Plans there call for development of tourism, mining, petrochemicals, hydroelectric power, rain-fed farming, and settlement of Bedouins to graze cattle.

Other areas, such as a million potentially irrigable acres on the shores of Lake Nasser above the Aswan Dam, remain to be developed.

Achieving Mr. Sadat's design means both massive investment, foreign capital and technology, mostly from Europe and the United States, and a Middle East peace settlement.

### No drinking in public

Mr. Sadat appeared optimistic his strategy can feed and employ Egypt's projected future population without resorting to such measures as sterilization and a legal two-child limit on families. The most effective proponent of population control in Egypt happens to be Mr. Sadat's wife, Jehan. Mrs. Sadat also has led a campaign to amend Egypt's Muslim divorce laws.

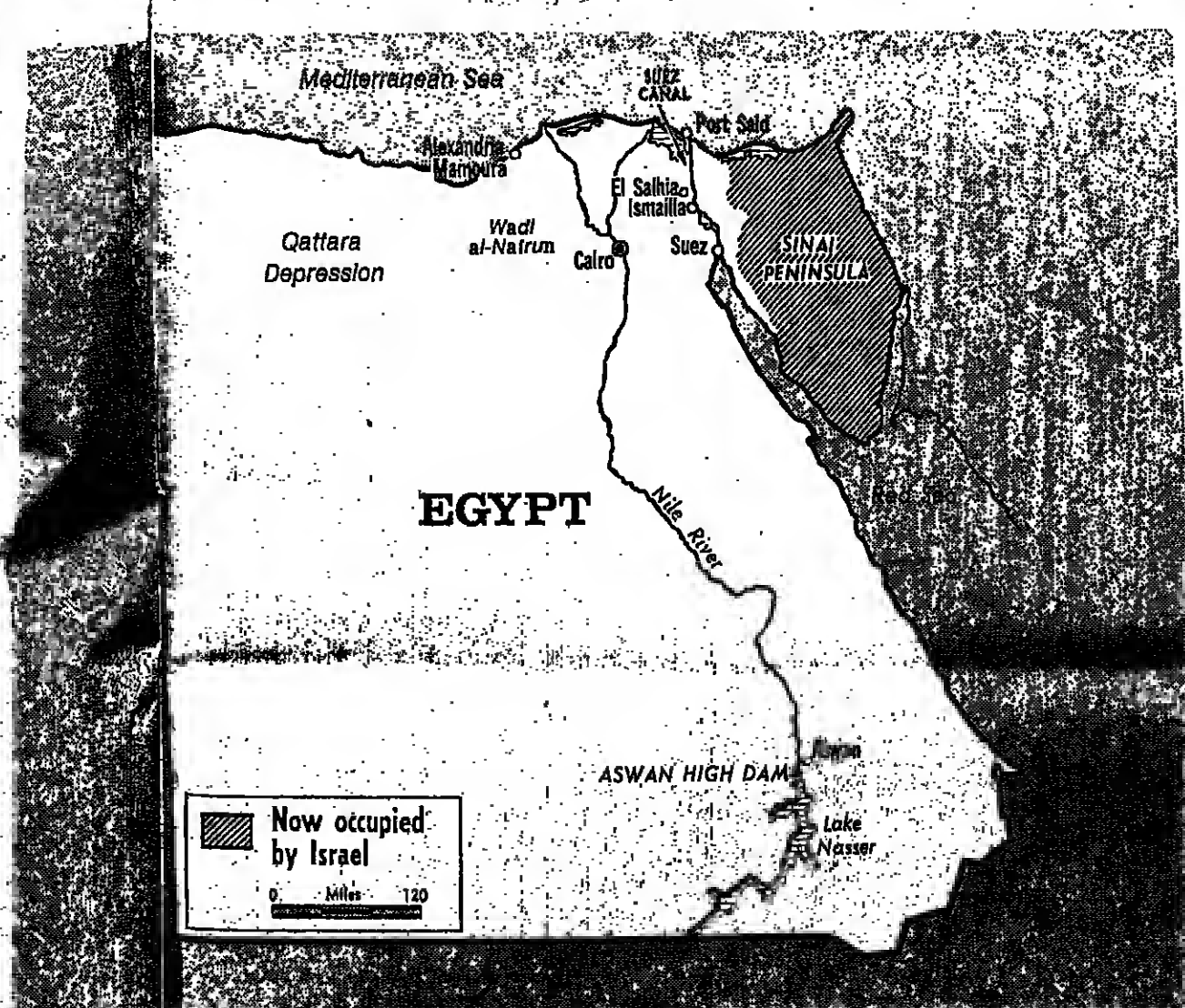
"You can't make laws to stop the rate of births," Mr. Sadat said. "Changes in Egypt only come through education. I'm accusing my wife of being a philosopher. I tell her, let us look to our community, and look to our people and our heritage."

He said he welcomed the resurgence of Islamic orthodoxy that has gathered force in Egypt this past year and was brought home to most Egyptians when Parliament passed a law banning drinking in public in May. Mr. Sadat said he will approve the law, which goes into effect in mid-July, though it has been watered down to allow liquor sales, and drinking at home and in tourist establishments. "It is quite logical that in public places a Muslim should not drink," he said. "We have the official religion of Islam. It is in our Constitution."

He explained why he feels a Muslim revival is a good thing. "We should return to the main principles of our heritage. I don't want the new generation to become a lost generation like we were in Europe and even in the United States," he said. "In times of rapid change and technological development, as Egypt is certain to experience in the years just ahead, a firm culture and value system will be essential."

When I observed the traditional folkways seemed to be Egypt at its best, Mr. Sadat replied, "It's the same way in [America]. On our trip there last year we got out into the country and found you Americans completely different from our opinions. You are just like us. You are not cold like so many Europeans. You are full of sentiment and hospitality. I, my wife, and children were deeply touched."

Most Egyptian and Western economists seem to feel Mr. Sadat's development strategy is not impractical. Provided peace is restored to the Middle East and he stays in power long enough, they say, his vision of the Egyptian future may be possible to achieve. They also agree it is the kind of vision only a man deeply rooted in rural Egypt and its way of life would have, that is, only someone who is in the truest sense a fallah.



By Gene Langley, staff cartographer



















10

L'autre point de vue à la base de la politique de Washington et de Londres envers l'Afrique australe, soutient qu'il y a une authentique agitation noire qui est indigène, qui est naturelle, qui est saine, et qui devient rapidement le premier fait politique dans tous les pays de toutes les conditions de l'Afrique australe toute entière. Selon ce point

La politique de Londres et de

Il serait désastreux pour l'Afrique du Sud et pour le monde libre qu'il soit permis qu'une situation donnant aux

Christ Jésus fit ressortir ce point à ses disciples quand ils lui demandèrent, concernant un jeune homme aveugle, qui était fautif – le jeune homme lui-même ou ses parents. Il ne fit pas de choix entre l'un ou l'autre. Il dit : « Ce n'est pas que l'un ou les parents aient péché; mais c'est afin que les œuvres de Dieu soient manifestées en lui. » Il devrait être évident qu'il ne dismit pas que le jeune homme était aveugle afin de montrer une nécessité à Jésus de le guérir. Cependant, comme la Science Chrétienne l'a fait ressortir, ce qui est nécessaire, ce n'est pas de blâmer l'une ou l'autre personne, mais d'utiliser l'occasion qui se présente pour indiquer et démontrer la nature de Dieu.

J'ai demandé une fois à un ami — un étudiant de la Science Chrétienne de longue date — ce qu'il faisait quand, sans aucune faute de sa part, il avait des difficultés avec d'autres personnes. La question le rendit perplexe sur le moment. Puis il dit qu'il ne pouvait pas trouver une réponse immédiate parce qu'il essayait de se

Il est toujours possible que du point de vue juridique un blâme puisse être jeté sur une personne ou une autre, mais la question demeure toujours celle-ci : notre préoccupation n'est-elle uniquement — que les œuvres de Dieu soient manifestées — que nous nous servions de cette occasion pour améliorer notre compréhension de la nature de Dieu et de Son royaume, l'homme.

<sup>1</sup> Jean 0:3; <sup>2</sup> l'saume 37:37; <sup>3</sup> Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures, p. 421.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Andere wiederum vertreten die Ansicht, die Washington und London ihrer Politik bezüglich des südlichen Afrikas zugrunde legen, daß es echte Unruhen seien, die von Einheimischen angezettelt, natürlich und wirklich seien und die in jedem Land und in jeder Lage im ganzen südlichen Afrika unter den politischen Fragen schnell an erste Stelle rückten. Dieser Ansicht gemäß kommt es zuerst zu den Unruhen. Sie sind etwas, was der Kommunismus auszunutzen

Washington und London, die auf eine  
Regierung durch die schrittweise Mahd...

Es wäre für Südafrika und die freie Welt verheerend, wenn man es zu einer Situation kommen ließe, die den Russen einen guten Grund geben würde, an-

in Nordamerika, ihre vorantigen Zustände  
sich ungefähr zur selben Zeit nieder-  
Sie stehen vor einem anderen Problem  
der Anpassung an die 18. Welt.  
Schwarzen, die ihre Nachbarn

The alternate view which is the basis of Washington and London policy toward southern Africa holds that there is something about the native which is natural, which is real, and which is rapidly becoming the first political fact in every country and in every condition of the whole of southern Africa. According

The London-Washington policy of pushing for black majority rule in Rhodesia within two

"It would be disastrous for South Africa and the free world if a situation was allowed to arise which would give the Russians a justifi-

they are as native in South Africa as the whites are in North America. Their ancestors settled at about the same time. They will have a different problem of adjustment to the white people who are so friendly to them.

Wir sollten uns daher vielleicht eher fragen: Was fordert von mir, in dieser augenblicklichen Situation das Wesen Gottes zu stehen?

sehen Auffassung vom sehr uns Menschen-  
verstand. Wenn wir erkennen, daß ein  
Fehler gemacht wurde, oder glauben, ein  
Fehler gemacht zu haben, ist dies ein  
Zeichen dafür, daß wir nicht den von Gott  
geschaffenen Menschen sehen, sondern  
ein sterbliche, falsche Auffassung vom  
Menschen. Der Psalmist geb uns einen  
Rat, den wir nicht bestreiten: „Richte dein  
Augenmerk auf den vollkommenen Men-  
schen und sieh dich Autrichtigen an.“

Ich fragte einmal einen Freund, der sich schon viele Jahre mit der Christlichen Wissenschaft befaßt, was er tue, wenn er ohne sein Verschulden Schwierigkeiten mit anderen Menschen habe. Die Frage verblüffte ihn einen Augenblick. Dann sagte er, daß er keine Antwort parat habe; er versuche, ich an solch einen Vorfal zu erinnern. Und tatsächlich konnte er mich an keinen erinnern. Er hätte vor langer Zeit gelernt, daß das Böse in seinem Le-

Johannes 9:3; Psalm 37:37 [n. der engl. F.  
bel]; Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schrit-  
tel zum Heiligen Schrift, S. 421

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche  
Schriften in deutscher Sprache erteilt auf Anfrage der  
Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One  
Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels  
[Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich]

Hätte ich die Schuld oder er? Wann es eine ähnliche Frage ist, zeigt sie zumindest eine erste Regung von Demut. Manchmal sind wir versucht, sofort zu glauben, daß der andere schuldig gehabt haben müsse, wenn wir was nicht gegangenen ist. Aber mit der Frage an sich oder mit der Erwartung einer befriedigenden Antwort ist etwas verkehrt.

tes in meinem Leben besser zu verstehen oder zu veranschaulichen? Welche Eigenschaften oder möglicherweise auch Handlungen widersprechen ebenfalls diesem Wesen? Es geht uns hier nicht in erster Linie darum, jemandem die Schuld zu geben, sondern unsere Gelogenheit zum Fortschritt zu erkennen.

Wissenschaft entdeckte und gründete macht folgende interessante Äußerung: „Krankheit sehen ist ebenso wenig christlich-wissenschaftlich wie sie durchmachten.“ Wenn wir unser Augenmerk auf den Volksgeist, von Gott gesandten Menschen richten, die Aufrichtigkeit des Menschen in seinem wahren geistigen Selbst sehen, werden wir jede Situation viel besser beurteilen können. Gleichzeitig lernen wir mehr über die Wirklichkeit, das geistige Sein. Ob nun Krankheit oder in harmonische zwischenmenschliche Beziehungen uns zu schaffen machen, unsere Aufgabe ist stets dieselbe: wir müssen alles berichten, was in uns das Bild von dem Wesen des Menschen als der geistigen Ausdruck Gottes entstellt.

ben untrennbar war von einem eignen Bedürfnis, das Wesen Gottes und des Menschen, der Sein Ebenbild ist, besser zu verstehen.

Dem Richter nach dem Gesetze nach-  
es immer möglich, dem einen oder ande-  
ren Teil zu Recht die Schuld zu geben,  
aber trotzdem dürfen wir nicht vergessen,  
daß es unsere einzige Sorge sein sollte, da-  
„Werke Gottes offenbar werden“ zu lassen  
–, die Gelegenheit dazu zu benutzen, uns  
Verständnis vom Wesen Gottes und seiner  
Widerspiegelung des Menschen, zu vertie-  
fen.

Johannes 9:3; Psalm 37:37 [n. der engl. F.  
bel]; Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schrit-  
tel zum Heiligen Schrift, S. 421

\*Christian Science, sprich: kr'is-tion s'teris

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft: „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite identisch. Das Buch kann in den Lesekreisen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Francis & Carlton, Publishers, Agents, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

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# The Home Forum

Monday, August 30, 1976 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## This is called a conversation?

These two men, droll inventions of Ben Shahn's imagination, are engaged in the inexhaustible activity of not listening to each other. It's called a conversation. Even though they have discarded their obvious social masks ("How's the weather... your family... your dog, Ralph?") they are just not listening to each other. Each man is an argument, Q.E.D. on two legs, intent on selling the world right. If only someone would listen.

"Conversations," a painting Shahn completed in 1958, is no less scaring in its social message than his earlier works depicting the poor, the unemployed, the destitute. In his later works, though, Shahn traded the triscope of his intellect and insight for a microscope. Each work reveals the same urgency and compassion for tackling the array of human misery, but, later, the focus is placed primarily on individual rather than mass behavior. Politicians, Shahn observes, begin within.

At first glance, "Conversations" appears to be a satiric comment which observes how easily men present to the outside world his personage rather than his real self. What he is and what he appears to be are often wholly different realities.

Shahn holds a fascination, partly humorous, partly wistful, with man's many social masks. If his subjects aren't literally wearing a mask, then masks are implied by the secretive or bizarre way others in the canvas react to the subject. Even the viewer, who brings a panoply of personal biases to the canvas, wears the mask of his own aesthetic prejudices. Yet Shahn demonstrates a gentle humor, a musing rather than a mockery, toward his masked marauders. He prods gently at the face behind for it is none other than our own.

"Conversations," though, is not merely a benign parody of personages as much as it is a remarkably cogent statement about language and its power to deceive. Words, Shahn implies, are as colorful and as plentiful as the masks which each figure dons with equal abandon. Here, language has become a labyrinth through which the listener must journey in hopes of eventually reaching the center of the speaker's ideas. But, like the masks, language becomes a series of codices. And, like it or not, the codes keep changing.

Shahn is aware of the language beneath language. A glance, we know, can cry; a pause can thunder. What is not being said here is obviously far more revealing than what is. As with music, the spaces between the notes are as important as the notes themselves. Silence, the space between words, is a language unto itself. Not only does it imply a desire as well as an ability to listen, but silence underlines a courage and trust with another person which renders words amputuous. Out of fear (fear of being laughed at, misunderstood, contradicted) we surround ourselves with words as a terrified child surrounds himself with a blanket. Words protect. They also make a distance.

The only language spoken in this painting is body language. Shahn has placed his figures side-to-back, not unlike the non sequiturs which we know are tumbling along in this conversation. The figures, though, coalesce into one form — a paper cutout of sorts — whose full visual effect is that of a strange, winged insect. What one head of this creature hears, we know the other doesn't. This insect, *Homo non colloquens* is doomed to extinction out of its own boredom. On loneliness.

Shahn has successfully carried off this social commentary by fully utilizing his irrepressible sense of humor, and, ultimately, compassion. As deft and as unfaltering as his earlier work, this painting communicates more than the speaker's character. Their hands, the fingers alone, are never approximate for hands, unlike words, are never approximate.

Alexandre Johnson



**'Conversations' 1958; Watercolor by Ben Shahn**  
Courtesy of The Whitney Museum of American Art, New York

### Distance

I want to believe  
That I am  
And where  
You are  
Is not  
The distance  
Between us  
Robert Paul Dunn

### Encounter

I rise up down to see the moon  
at full descending upon the sea  
and down the mountain day. On passerby  
I stand and wonder. And for one  
moment I am all the length I strain  
that gaze that gold that found fortune  
flashed close in my sweating pocket  
of clump a tallman coin.

And I

I take  
with me a wondering: Am I taken;  
a flick, homunculus, down that lunar  
road the other traveler goes?  
glint in his eye? a moment's jerk  
in his cool benignant curve of mouth?

Norma Farber

### Figure of a horse

(Temp. A.D. 618-907)  
The pause between motions  
in precise silence  
stilled  
for centuries,  
styled  
in the sculptured moment  
a lustre-green heron  
dreaming of jade dynasties.

James Fennell

## Never read a short book

Books, I'm convinced, should never be finished. Writers can finish them of course; it's readers I'm talking about. I remember once having an English teacher who had read Hardy's "A Pair of Blue Eyes" up to the moment when Elfreda (was that the heroine's name?) was hanging by a fingernail to an uncertain tussock on a ledge of a cliff somewhere in Wessex. At this point she put the book down, and for twenty-five years has not picked it up again.

The thing is, she was clearly contented with her lot. The English teacher, that is. Elfreda, on the other hand (I suddenly have a horrible feeling that I have mixed her up with the heroine of "The History of Mr. Polly" ... or maybe she appears in both books) may not have been. Twenty-five years on a tussock, in changing weather conditions, is not altogether an enviable position. But the English teacher seemed more than happy that the poor girl should stay just where she was. And who would want to spoil it?

Nothing is more infuriating to my mind than "a book you can't put down." All books ought to contain a long dreary passage of description somewhere near the beginning, to put one off as early as possible. Whodunits should remain whodunits. To disclose the criminal is to destroy the book. Instead the final pages should be left blank, or removed, or unread.

Not that I want to give the impression that I'm averse to finishing things. I'm all for finishing all sorts of things. Dishwashing. Party political broadcasts. Schools. Poets. ... Indeed it could be argued that in many respects I show signs of being, by nature, something of a finisher, even a perfectionist. Completion, getting-to-the-end-of-something, finalizing it, bringing it to a conclusion, reaching the ultimate: these are all goals which I can't claim to be entirely against.

It's just books I'm talking about.

Don't misunderstand me. I'm no bibliophile. I've got shelves full of books. I love them all. But the ones for which I feel the deepest affection are the ones I haven't finished — whiff, as it happens, are most of them.

On the radio recently I heard someone in all seriousness talking about Chancellor Schmidt or President Amin or Marty Feldman (well, someone famous whose name I can't recall) and they remarked that "his" (and I quote) "his library was stocked with books covering all branches of learning, indicating how widely read he was." A common misconception, that.

Some people collect books because they want to own them rather than because they want to read them. I'm not one of those. I want to read them all. I'm more than eager, I want to read them all. I'm more than eager, I want to read them all. I'm more than eager, I want to read them all.

One of these friends challenged me to a reading race. She was reading Dante's "Divine Comedy" and I was reading the aforementioned "Tristram Shandy." Whoever finished last was to pay a forfeit; she wanted, and I would construe for her a bird table. I am not in the least ashamed to make public knowledge of the outcome: she finished the Dante a couple of weeks later, while I am still (a year and a half later) on page 112 of "Tristram," at these precise words: "Trust! — Trust we have a good conscience!"

The point is that my friend has totally mistaken the issue — which is that starting a book and starting a race are not the same thing. Races are started with only one purpose — to finish them as soon as possible. Something that is to be finished as soon as possible can't be very enjoyable. Books are thoroughly enjoyable. So — Q.E.D. — one should only start a book with the definite intention of never finishing it. Who, after all, wants to wear out his favorite clothes? Some people have bookshelves lined with memoranda; I have bookshelves lined with uncompleted promises.

Incidentally, my friend added insult to injury by making me some beautiful pots. The birds in her garden, however, are still without their table. But then I expect she's too busy finishing books to notice.

Christopher Andrews

them, of course, with patronyms and the like — all their characters having six different 76-syllable names.

Dickens has another technique. He simply makes the first four chapters of each of his novels into the beginning of a completely independent story. This is called keeping your options open, and really gives the reader every encouragement to lose interest as promptly as possible.

So authors sometimes help. More often, though, they work against the reader's better interests by trying to make him go on reading. Such authors ought to be watched out for, and where possible avoided. Short books are another play. It is only too easy to find oneself unexpectedly on the last page. I myself have been known to arrive alarmingly at the concluding sentence of "Silas Marner." It is perhaps wiser just to make a rule never to pick up a short-looking book in the first place. I've tried this with "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich" and it has worked well. There it is on my shelves, and I don't know the head, or, more importantly, the tail of it.

There are two books which are perfectly safe to pick up any number of times. One, as everyone who hasn't read it knows well enough, is "War and Peace." The only conditions which make it possible to finish this book, and which are thus better guarded against, are pregnancy and/or solitary confinement. The other book, which I'm positive no one has ever finished — so supreme are its consequences, so masterly its diversions — is "Tristram Shandy" by Laurence Sterne. This is the unfinishable book par excellence, and should have a prominent place in every library.

I have friends who thoroughly disapprove of my attitude to books. These are those people who read books, right through, from front to back (though one of them, who'd better be nameless as I'm married to her, starts esoterically at the back). This given them, I notice, a distinct air of having travelled; and they treat me as some sort of stay-at-home or at best a mere dipper. But this isn't fair. I don't dip; I specialize. What little I read, I like to read well — no words left out, no meanings unanalyzed, no nuances overlooked. In this way I probably know more intimately than many people the opening words of a considerable cross section of books. I'm not a dipper: I am a starter.

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Christopher Andrews

### The Monitor's religious article

## Whose fault is it?

Was it my fault or his? If it is an honest question, it at least shows the beginnings of humility. Sometimes we are tempted to assume offhand that whatever went wrong must have been the other fellow's fault. But there is something amiss with the question itself, or with the expectation of a satisfactory decision coming out of it.

Christ Jesus made the point to his disciples when they asked him, concerning a blind youth, who had been at fault — the youth himself or his parents. He made no choice of one or the other. "Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents," he said, "but that the works of God should be made manifest in him." It should be obvious he was not saying that the youth was blinded in order to provide an opportunity for Jesus to heal him. Yet, on Christian Science emphasizes, the need is not the placing of blame upon this person or that but the use of the opportunity at hand to indicate or demonstrate the nature of God.

So the better question might be this: what is there in this situation right now that calls for a better understanding or a better illustration in my life of the nature of God? What qualities of thought, or possibly what ways of outward action, are right now contradicting that nature? The primal interest here is not a placing of blame but an awakening to one's own opportunity for progress.

Christian Science is based upon the foundational teaching of the first chapter of Genesis that man is the image and likeness of God, that is, that he reflects the nature of God. Trouble between people (or mistakes that bring trouble of one kind or another) always relates to some way to a misapprehension of man's being. To see a mistake made, or to believe that we have made a mistake, is to indicate that we are not looking at the men God made but at a mortal, mistaken sense of man. The Psalmist gave advice that we are not following. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright." ...

Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, makes this arresting statement: "It is no more Christianly scientific to see disease than it is to experience it." To mark the perfect man of God's creating, to behold the uprightness of man in his true, spiritual selfhood, will greatly improve our judgment of any situation. At the same time we are learning more of the reality of spiritual being. Whether it is disease that concerns us, or the discord in human relationships, the need is always the same: to correct whatever in us distorts our view of man's nature as the spiritual expression of God.

I once asked a friend — a longtime student of Christian Science — what he did when through no fault of his own he had trouble

with other people. The question stumped him for a moment. Then he said that he could not immediately find an answer because he was trying to remember such an occasion. And he could not! He had long since learned that evil in his experience was inseparable from his own need to better understand the nature of God and of man as His likeness.

It is always possible that in a legalistic sense blame can be legitimately placed on one party or another, but the point still remains that our concern need be only "that the works of God should be made manifest" — that we use the opportunity presented to improve our understanding of the nature of God and of His reflection, man.

\*John 9:3; \*\*Psalms 37:37; †Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 421.

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### Ode on being puffed up

With signs and portents  
Of self-importance  
Rampant everywhere  
The sheer viscosity  
Of such pomposity  
Is rather hard to bear  
When one considers the civility  
as well as strength of sweet humility.

Thomas Alan Waldman



